

Waterton Glacier GUIDE

2005 - Summer Guide to Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park

★ *Glacier National Park Visitor Guide included inside*

Friends & Neighbours

"Every time I've done it, I get a tear in my eye — and it's a nice tear."

Mike Demaniuk, member, Rotary Club of Nisku-Leduc, Alberta

What's putting a tear in Mike's eye? It's the Hands across the Border ceremony, when Rotarians recite a "pledge of peace" as they join hands across a white ribbon representing the Canada – USA international border. This ceremony is held on the final day of every International Peace Park Association goodwill gathering, an assembly with a long history linked to the healthy landscape you enjoy in the park today.

Rotarians from Alberta and Montana introduced the concept of a peace park at a goodwill meeting in Waterton on July 4, 1931. They went on to petition their respective governments with the idea. In an astoundingly short time, the Canadian Parliament and U.S. Congress simultaneously passed legislation to create the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. A dedication ceremony took place in Glacier Park on June 19, 1932, and an International Peace Park Assembly, which alternates between Waterton Lakes and Glacier national parks, has been held annually ever since.

When the assembly meets in Waterton this year, participants will be celebrating more than their success at creating the world's first International Peace Park; they will also be celebrating the 100th anniversary of Rotary International. Rotarians represent a cross-section of business and professional leaders worldwide. These 1.2 million volunteers donate their expertise, time, and money to support local and international projects that help people in need and promote understanding among cultures.

While Waterton Lakes and Glacier continue to be joined as an International Peace Park, they also individually remain responsible for the management of their own parks; each with separate budgets and

administration. Then what does it mean to be a peace park? Since the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park was the first of its kind, there was no example to follow, so the idea has evolved based on the vision, ideas and efforts of the people who care for it.

The concept has grown from handshakes, meetings and plaques. Working in the Peace Park includes cooperative thinking and actions which regularly

transcend boundaries. The results - improved research and use of science, strategic management decisions, effective wildlife management, engaging learning opportunities, efficient search and rescues, and citizen involvement. Over time, experience has given both parks the skills and desire to reach out to all of their neighbours. Most recently, the success and global importance of the Waterton-

Glacier International Peace Park was further recognized in 1995 when it became a World Heritage Site.

A simple gesture of friendship, like the one which put a tear in Mike's eye, has evolved into day to day actions which benefit a whole ecosystem.



Citizens from around the world recreate the "Hands Across the Border" ceremony on the International Peace Park Hike.

Treasured Worldwide

Waterton Lakes and Glacier are neighbours with a difference. They have flowered from firm local roots into globally important places.

Originally, the Peace Park commemorated the peace and goodwill existing along the world's longest undefended border. Today, cooperation is reflected in wildlife and vegetation management, search and rescue programs, and joint interpretive programs, brochures, and exhibits.

Both parks were also designated as Biosphere Reserves - Glacier in 1976 and Waterton in 1979. This program was started by the United Nations Educa-

tional, Scientific and Cultural Organization to represent the natural regions of the world. There are now more than 325 reserves worldwide.

How are biosphere reserves different from other protected areas? They form an international network. They focus on enriching understanding of the relationship between humans and the natural environment to support improved land management. They help foster awareness of resource management concerns and participate with area residents to develop local projects. They also provide a forum to exchange information, and encourage

cooperative management practices between private landowners and government agencies.

As you travel through this distinctive landscape and enjoy its exceptional variety of life, you won't be surprised that it is also treasured worldwide. The Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park became a World Heritage Site in 1995 - for its scenic values, its significant climate, landforms and ecological processes, and also because of its enduring cultural importance.

"In a world beset by conflict and division, peace is one of the cornerstones of the future. Peace parks are a building block in this process, not only in our region, but potentially in the entire world."

Nelson Mandela

U.S. National Park Service



Parks Canada



Parks Canada

Parcs Canada

International Peace Park



Biosphere Reserve



World Heritage Site



Special regulations exist for crossing the border between Canada and the United States. Please be sure to read the information on page 12 before planning any trip that involves travel between the two nations.

Peace Park Under the Microscope



Bighorn sheep



Plant monitoring



Active glacier



Western Tanager

Each year dozens of scientists conduct research projects in the Peace Park. Some are designed to guide decision making by park managers, while others use the natural habitats in the park for baseline research. Here are some examples of the more than 60 studies that are underway in 2005.

Wildlife studies include genetic analysis of grizzly bear populations; habitat use and movement by wildlife such as amphibians, bighorn sheep, bears, and wolverines; survival and productivity of breeding songbirds; and the interaction of white pine blister rust and mountain pine beetles in whitebark and limber pine ecosystems.

Aquatic scientists are studying topics such as the distribution of long-toed salamander; habitat requirements for reintroduction of northern leopard frogs; and survival of the threatened bull trout, a native species that is being out-competed in many areas by lake and brown trout which were introduced by humans.

Recent social science studies have been conducted on the impact of climate change on nature-based tourism; and what aspects support or act as barriers to the management of shared wildlife populations in the Crown of the Continent ecosystem.

Cultural and historic studies undertaken in the park include understanding how Native Americans have used the area over the past 10,000 years; and the documentation of how engineers designed and built the Going-to-the-Sun Road, an historic landmark in Glacier National Park that will be renovated over the next few years. Historic landscape changes are also being studied through the combination of repeat photography, air photograph interpretation and vegetation transects.

The partnership with US Geological Survey (USGS) scientists stationed in the park at the Glacier Field Station is of key importance for park research. Dr. Daniel Fagre, a Field Station ecologist who studies the impacts of climate

change, received the 2005 Director’s Award for Natural Resource Research from the National Park Service. Dan has served both the USGS and the National Park Service for 14 years. His research has focused on developing the ability to explain, quantify, and predict what changes will occur in parks and protected areas with the onset of global climate change and other stressors. Dan has documented the shrinking of Glacier’s glaciers within the past 150 years. According to his predictive models, all glaciers in the park are likely to disappear within the next 25 years if current warming trends continue. While Dan’s research focuses on Glacier National Park, his work is coordinated with mountain research in western North America and mountain ecosystems throughout the world.

Other important research partners include universities and colleges, federal, provincial and aboriginal agencies, non-profit organizations and private individuals.

This year’s annual Science and History Conference for the International Peace Park will be held in the Lake McDonald Lodge auditorium on August 18, 2005. Scientists will present current research results to the public, including presentations on the relationship between climate and avalanches in the park, the importance of fire to bird species, floodplain dynamics of the Nyack floodplain of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, past climate fluctuations in Waterton-Glacier, and landscape change through repeat photography.



Salamander research in Waterton

Discover Our Neighbors’ Cultural Heritage

This area holds special appeal for visitors interested in the culture of indigenous peoples. Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park lies just west of the Blood Reserve in Canada and borders the Blackfeet Reservation in the United States. People of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, southwest of the park, also have a close association with the park. Take the time to learn about our neighbors.

Nearby in Browning, Montana, the Museum of the Plains Indian features fascinating exhibits and Native American

handcrafts as sales items. The museum is open daily from June through September. Also in Browning, North American Indian Days, the second weekend in July, is a large celebration of Native American culture that includes a parade, traditional dress, and dancing. Visitors are always welcome.

Northeast of Waterton, early plains culture is dramatically displayed at the Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump World Heritage Site. This site is open seven days a week in summer. Phone 403-553-2731 for further information.

The People’s Center and Native Ed-Ventures, for the preservation of Kootenai and Salish Culture, are located near Pablo, Montana. The Center provides educational opportunities, full-day and half-day interpretive tours of the Flathead Indian Reservation, a museum collection, and gift shop. Open daily throughout the summer. Call 406-883-5344 or 406-675-0160 for further information.



Chief Mountain is a significant cultural landmark on the east boundary of the park.

Akamina-Kishinena Provincial Park

Nestled in the far southeast corner of British Columbia and adjacent to both Glacier and Waterton Lakes National Parks is a spectacular natural gem, the Akamina-Kishinena Provincial Park.

Climatic conditions created by the intermingling of Pacific and Arctic air masses results in a diversity of lush vegetation including the rare pygmy poppy and yellow monkey flowers. Elk, grizzly bear, bighorn sheep and mountain goats thrive on succulent alpine meadows and abundant berry crops draping the steep mountain slopes in summer.

Unique landforms and geology reveal colourful limestone along the shore of Forum Lake, some of the oldest exposed rock in the Canadian Rockies dating back 1.3 billion years. High alpine ridges, deep glaciated valleys and windswept ridges provide spectacular wilderness opportunities for a range of backcountry travellers.

Visitors can access the east boundary of the park via an old trail built in the 1920’s between the Cameron Lake road and the Flathead River Valley. The short 1.5 kilometer easy to moderate grade offers wilderness enthusiasts opportunities to hike, mountain bike, camp, horseback ride (permit required) or seek solitude on a multi-day backpacking trip.

This wild treasure is Waterton-Glacier’s brilliant western neighbour.

For more information contact:
BC Parks, 205 Industrial Road G, Cranbrook, B.C. V1C 7G5
(205) 489-8540 Fax: (250) 489-8506
www.gov.bc.ca/bcparks



Kishinena creek



Glacier Visitor Guide

The official newspaper
of Glacier National Park

Summer 2005

Sun Road Horizons

“WHEN IS THE BEST TIME TO VISIT THE PARK?” IS AN often asked question of park staff, either by phone, email, or at an information desk. Luckily, Glacier offers visitors scenic beauty, rustic charm, and inspiration to young and old alike nearly any time of the day or year. The view from a hiking trail or through the windshield of the car promises to reward all those who venture down the many pathways of discovery the park offers. The premier path in the minds of many who visit the park is the 50 mile-long Going-to-the-Sun Road. “The Sun Road” not only provides the major access to many other pathways for visitors to explore, it also is the only road in the U.S. designated as both a National Historic Landmark and a National Civil Engineering Landmark. Straddling the Continental Divide, the Sun Road is an unforgettable driving experience, where around every turn scenic panoramas fill the horizon and thrill visitors.

Dedicated on July 15, 1933, the Sun Road was an engineering marvel. No access across the Divide existed when the park was established in 1910. Original design proposals included one that called for 15 switchbacks winding their way up the Logan Creek drainage. Begun in the early 1920s, the Sun Road eventually included only one switchback, named “The Loop.” A large portion of the road remained gravel until 1952, when pavement was finally completed across its entire length.

Winter weather often closes the road by late October. Intrepid skiers and snowshoers experience the quiet solitude the Road offers during the winter months, skiing in from Lake McDonald Lodge or St. Mary. What little wildlife that ventures out during the long winter can often be observed along the road corridor, which creates a natural pathway. Spring plowing efforts commence in early April, and depending on snowdepths encountered, yield an average road opening of mid-June.

Driving the road is one means of experiencing the National Historic Landmark, but other opportunities exist that allow you to leave the driving to others. Historic red buses ply the road daily during the summer, often offering a “top down” convertible view of the park’s towering mountain peaks. Sun Tours offers the opportunity to gain a Native American perspective on the park. If simple transportation is all you desire, shuttle vans are available to ferry hikers to certain trailheads. Bicyclists also find the Road a challenging experience.

Weather, time, avalanches, and increased traffic have taken their toll; however, in recent years concerns about the Road’s deteriorat-

ing condition instigated a proposal for a major rehabilitation of this national treasure. On the immediate horizon are plans to complete structural work on the historic stone walls and a new generation of log rails along several sections of the road. These segments are only a small portion of the overall rehabilitation plans. Throughout the project, access will be maintained during the busiest times in the summer, with only short delays expected. During the slower spring and fall periods, more active roadwork will begin in the next few years to both accomplish the project and still allow access.

The horizon of time bodes well for the road and for visitors in the future. Plans call for improving the road surface, rehabilitating stone structures, improving drainage, upgrading pullouts and information, and providing a shuttle bus system to reduce congestion on the road. The first signs of this project will be in 2006, when work should begin on a transit center to accommodate the shuttles on the west side of the park near Apgar.

What began as a daring feat of engineering in the 1920s has become a national treasure, providing the primary access for over two million visitors annually to experience Glacier’s spectacular scenery. If you find yourself winding your way along this venerable landmark toward your own horizons this summer, take time to contemplate the effort that went into its construction, and the effort awaiting over the next several years as the rehabilitation of this venerable national treasure unfolds.



Triple Arches under construction in 1928

Park Partners

Glacier Natural History Association

This nonprofit organization operates bookstores in Glacier National Park visitor centers and works with Glacier to assist in educational and interpretive activities, cultural preservation, and special projects related to visitor services. A percentage of proceeds from book sales are donated to the park each year.
**GNHA, P. O. Box 310,
West Glacier, MT 59936
Phone 406-888-5756
www.glacierassociation.org
gnha@glacierassociation.org**

The Glacier Fund

Working with the National Park Foundation, the official nonprofit partner of the National Park Service, The Glacier Fund assists in raising funds for education, volunteer projects, historic building restoration, wildlife research, backcountry trails and facilities, and the historic fleet of red buses. Through generation of funds from the private sector, The Glacier Fund works to preserve Glacier's natural and cultural history for the use and enjoyment of future generations.
**The Glacier Fund, P. O. Box 14,
West Glacier, MT, 59936
Phone 406-888-7910 or 406-862-6110
www.glacierfund.org**

The Glacier Institute

The Glacier Institute presents seminars, workshops, college-credit courses, school programs, and youth camps in Glacier and the surrounding ecosystem. The Institute provides high quality, well-balanced educational experiences for children and adults, emphasizing a hands-on, field-oriented approach to learning. For a course catalog check at any park visitor center or write or phone the Institute at:
**The Glacier Institute, P. O. Box 1887,
Kalispell, MT 59903
Phone 406-755-1211
www.glacierinstitute.org**

Glacier National Park Associates

The Associates is an all-volunteer, non-profit group that assists with trail work, historic log structure preservation, and other projects in the park. Volunteers complete at least one major project yearly, involving three to five days in the backcountry. Each summer the Associates fund a backcountry ranger intern to help with backcountry management using contributions from backcountry users. Donations and volunteers are welcome.
**Glacier National Park Associates
P. O. Box 91, Kalispell, MT 59903
Phone 406-752-8613
www.nps.gov/glac/partners/gnpa.htm
scalfie@bresnan.net**

Pages 2 & 3 Getting Started

Whether it's hiking, camping, backpacking, biking, or scenic drives check out this section for suggestions and helpful planning information. Here you will find everything from what time the visitor centers open to where to find firewood.

Pages 4 & 5 Bears and Safety

Glacier is at the core of one of the largest intact ecosystems in the country, providing large undisturbed areas vital for bears, especially grizzly bears, to survive in the wild. Bears are just one of the things that makes Glacier a truly special place. Read the information contained in this guide so that you can visit safely and help us protect these magnificent creatures.

Page 6 Trip Planning Ideas

Not sure what to do with your limited time? Check out the articles here for some interesting suggestions on exploring all of the regions of Glacier National Park. Sometimes the best kept secrets are off the beaten track and the little known corners of the park can offer great rewards.

A Landscape Shaped by Fire

THE SUMMER OF 2003 WAS THE MOST significant fire season in Glacier National Park’s recorded fire history. Many residents and firefighters will remember it as a tense time of fire, evacuations, and smoke. During what normally would have been the peak of the summer season, the Going-to-the-Sun Road was partly closed to visitors a total of 21 days and tourist traffic often gave way to fire engines. By August 1st, 162 fire engines were assisting firefighters in Glacier National Park. Blaze orange signs along U.S. Highway 2 directed firefighters to large fire camps. The skies were filled with the almost constant sight and sound of large helicopters flying buckets of water to drop on advancing flames and to protect structures.

While the fires of 2003 were extensive and memorable, it is not the first time that fire has visited the park. Fire has been a part of the ecosystem since glaciers carved valleys in the mountains that we now call Glacier National Park. Fire is a major ingredient in the ecology of the Northern Rockies just like the snow, the



Willows sprout within weeks of a forest fire

wind, the rain, and other natural forces. In a forest, there is a natural succession of plant growth, death, and restoration that depends on fire. While burned trees may look stark and dead, they are evidence of this natural process that helps maintain a healthy balance and mix of plant and animal species. Fire also reduces the build-up of deadfall and organic material. In addition, fire converts woody material to ash, helping to release nutrients. In nature, fire is an integral part of life. While loss of homes, property, or human life is a tragedy to be avoided, fire can be a beneficial force of change in a forest ecosystem.

Attention to the fire situation and concern for our National Parks may lead some to fear that Glacier has been “ruined” by the wildland fires. Burned areas are evident, and in some areas the changes affected by the fires are dramatic. However, the fires were neither park-wide nor did they diminish the scenic beauty of Glacier National Park. In fact, every area of Glacier that is currently covered with green vegetation has been visited by fire at some point in the past. The diverse stands of forest that you see as you explore the park are all in different stages of regeneration from the last fire that visited them, and everyday, they move one step closer to a time when they will once again be blackened. Glacier National Park has been described as one of the most intact natural ecosystems in the lower 48 states. Fire has played a role in creating the biological diversity. Without fire, Glacier’s character would be forever altered. Withholding fire is just as destructive as too much fire to a landscape.



Smoke plumes along the shore of Lake McDonald



Fireweed brightens the landscape of a burned area

Visitor Information

Entrance Fees

Waterton Lakes National Park has separate entrance fees.

Single Vehicle Pass	\$20.00	Valid for 7 days.
Single Person Entry	\$10.00	By foot, bicycle, or motorcycle for 7 days.
Glacier National Park Pass	\$25.00	Valid for one year from month of purchase.
National Parks Pass	\$50.00	Valid for one year from month of purchase.
Golden Age, Golden Access, and Golden Eagle Passports are also valid. The National Parks Pass may be upgraded to a Golden Eagle for an additional \$15.00. Special fees are charged for commercial tour vehicles.		

Visitor Center Hours

Apgar Visitor Center

May 1 - June 25	9:00am to 5:00pm
June 26 - Sept. 5	8:00am to 7:00pm
Sept. 6 - Sept. 30	9:00am to 5:00pm

Logan Pass Visitor Center

late May - June 25	9:30am to 4:30pm
June 26 - Sept. 5	9:00am to 7:00pm
Sept. 6 - Sept. 30	9:30am to 4:30pm

St. Mary Visitor Center

May 14 - May 21	8:00am to 5:00pm
May 22 - June 25	7:00am to 5:00pm
June 26 - August 20	7:00am to 9:00pm
August 21 - Sept. 5	7:00am to 7:00pm
Sept. 6 - Sept 30	8:00am to 5:00pm

Many Glacier & Two Medicine Ranger Stations

May 22 - Sept. 17	7:00am to 5:00pm
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Hiking

Ranger-led hikes are available throughout the park or your group can enjoy Glacier’s 700 miles of maintained trails on your own. Hikers need to assume individual responsibility for planning their trips and hiking safely. Read all the warnings and recommendations in this newspaper. Trail maps, trail guides, topographic maps, and field guides are available at park visitor centers. The Trail of the Cedars and Running Eagle Falls Nature Trails are wheelchair accessible.

Backpacking

Permits for backcountry camping are required and are available at the listed locations. Permits are issued no more than 24 hours in advance and are not issued after 4:30pm. There is a \$4.00 per person per night charge.

Reservations are also available by mail or at Apgar and St. Mary. There is a \$20.00 reservation fee. Visitors entering the backcountry at Goat Haunt or Belly River may obtain their permit at the Waterton Visitor Reception Centre (credit cards only).

Permit Centers and Hours of Operation

Throughout the summer permits are generally available from 7:00am to 4:30pm. Some stations may be closed during the lunch hour. Early and late season hours vary at some locations. Call ahead to ensure that staff will be available to write your permit.

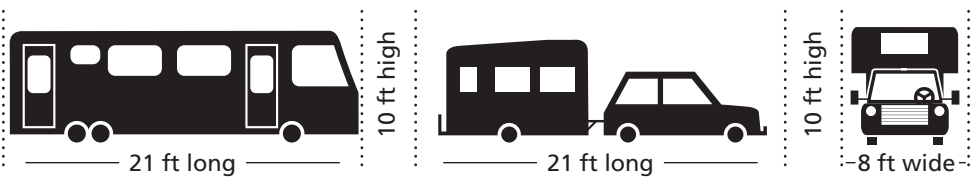
Apgar Backcountry Permit Center 888-7859
St. Mary Visitor Center 732-7751
Many Glacier Ranger Station 732-7740
Two Medicine Ranger Station 226-4484
Polebridge Ranger Staton 888-7842

Driving the Going-to-the-Sun Road

This 50-mile road combines both history and unparalleled scenery. While portions of the road remain open year-round, the higher sections are not open until late May or June and generally closes in mid-October, unless closed earlier by snowfall. Structural repairs are being made on the historic stone retaining walls along the Going-to-the-Sun Road. Park visitors may encounter a series of minor traffic delays totaling up to 30 minutes between West Glacier and St. Mary. Please allow additional driving time.

Vehicle Size Restrictions on the Going-to-the-Sun Road

Vehicles, and vehicle combinations, longer than 21 feet (including bumpers) or wider than 8 feet (including mirrors), are prohibited between Avalanche Campground and the Sun Point parking area. Vehicles over 10 feet in height may have difficulty driving west from Logan Pass, due to rock overhangs. Stock trucks and trailers may access Packers Roost and Siyeh Bend.



Visiting Logan Pass

Frequently the parking lot at Logan Pass fills to capacity, forcing visitors to drive on without stopping. To avoid the crowds, plan on visiting Logan Pass early in the day or late in the afternoon. Tours that stop at Logan Pass are available and help provide valuable service to those with over-sized vehicles. Rental cars are available in nearby communities.

Bicycling

Bicyclists are responsible for complying with all traffic regulations and must ride under control at all times. Keep to the right side of the road, ride in single file, and pull over if four or more vehicles stack up behind you. During periods of low visibility or between sunset and sunrise, a white light or reflector visible from a distance of at least 500 feet in front and a red light or reflector visible from at least 200 feet to the rear must be exhibited on the operator or bicycle. The more visible you are, the safer you will be! Bicycles are prohibited on all trails. Watch for falling rocks, drainage grates, debris, and ice on the road. Helmets are recommended.

From June 15 through Labor Day, the following sections of the Going-to-the-Sun Road are closed to bicycle use between 11:00am and 4:00pm:

- From Apgar turnoff (at the south end of Lake McDonald) to Sprague Creek Campground.
- Eastbound from Logan Creek to Logan Pass.

Allow 45 minutes to ride from Sprague Creek to Logan Creek and three hours from Logan Creek to Logan Pass. **Roads are narrow; please ride safely.**

A Recipe for Trouble



Photo courtesy of Terry Dossey

THREE CURIOUS GRIZZLY BEARS. Three unattended backpacks. A recipe for trouble in Glacier National Park. Glacier has the highest density of grizzly bears of anyplace in the lower 48 states, and is visited by nearly 2 million people each year. Keeping these visitors and curious bears apart is key to keeping Glacier safe for both visitors and bears. Experience has taught park rangers that the single biggest cause of bear problems is food-conditioning, when bears become accustomed to obtaining human foods. Once bears get a taste of our delicious and nutritious foods, they will often become increasingly brazen in their attempts to get more. The unfortunate result is a bear that may damage property,

injure people, or become injured itself. Ultimately, these bears have to be captured and either relocated or euthanized. How does food-conditioning occur? Interestingly, food-conditioning is often preceded by habituation, when bears get comfortable being around people. Bears are naturally wary of people, but when they are forced to spend extended periods of time near lots of people, they necessarily become accustomed to human presence. Habituation has benefits for bears and people. Habituated bears may be less stressed and be less likely to react aggressively towards people. The flip side is that when bears are near people they are more likely to obtain human foods, either inadvertently, or through an inten-

tional act of feeding. The challenge at Glacier National Park is keeping bears sufficiently wary of people to prevent over-habituation and food-conditioning, but not so wary that they become anxious and aggressive. At Glacier, park rangers are vigilant for bears displaying signs of increased habituation. Bears that show signs of habituation, such as approaching people or loitering along roadsides are targeted for aversive conditioning. Aversive conditioning is the use of negative stimuli to discourage unwanted or inappropriate behaviors. The stimuli used by rangers includes techniques of increasing severity, starting with shouts, horns and sirens, progressing through noise-making ‘cracker shells’ to rubber bullets and bean-bag projectiles. Glacier has significantly reduced the occurrence of bear problems through the concientious application of these methods.

What about our three bears? Rangers reacted with alarm to the photo showing three bears sniffing three backpacks. The photo was convincing evidence of a bear in the later stages of habituation. She showed little reaction to the visitors snapping her picture. She could easily have obtained human foods from the packs. Worst of all, she was teaching her cubs that it’s okay to sniff packs near people. Rather than attempt a relocation, rangers decided to use aversive conditioning. To maximize effectiveness, the sow was darted and immobilized, then fitted with a radio-collar. Now she is known as bear #254. The collar enables rangers to closely track her movements. When she approaches people or places frequented by people, rangers use aversive conditioning techniques to push her away. The effort appears to have been successful. She

moved away from areas where she was at risk, and denned high in the mountains of Glacier National Park. Does she remember the lessons of the previous year? We hope so, but if she doesn’t, rangers will be ready to give her a ‘refresher’. Although some may think these actions harsh or extreme, the result is increased survival for the threatened grizzly bear. Not too long ago, a bear like #254 would have been immediately killed. Today, through compassionate intervention, we can ensure the survival of bears like #254.



Photo courtesy of Terry Dossey

Campgrounds
Camping is permitted only in designated campgrounds. Campgrounds, except Fish Creek and St. Mary, are available on a “first-come, first-served” basis. Regulations are posted at each campground. Utility hookups are not provided. Ten group sites at Apgar, and one each at Many Glacier and Two Medicine Campgrounds accommodate parties of 9-24 people. The fee is \$5.00 per person, per night. At St. Mary, one group site is available and may be reserved.

Campfires
Campfires are permitted only in designated campgrounds and picnic areas where grates are provided. Collecting firewood is prohibited except along the Inside North Fork Road from one mile north of Fish Creek Campground to Kintla Lake, along the Bowman Lake Road, and around backcountry campgrounds that permit fires.

Hiker-Biker Campsites
Campsites are available for bicyclists and hikers (see chart). These shared sites hold up to eight people. The fee is \$5.00 per person. Sites at Fish Creek and St. Mary may be reserved and have an additional reservation fee.

Pets
Pets are permitted in campgrounds, along roads, and in parking areas, but they must be on a leash of six feet or less, caged, or in a vehicle at all times. They are not allowed in restaurants, stores, or visitor centers. Pet owners are required to pick up after their pets and dispose of waste properly. Pets may not be left unattended and are not permitted on trails, along lake shores, or in the backcountry.

Campground Dates Available	Fee	Sites	Flush Toilets	Disposal Station	Hiker- Biker	For Larger RV’s and Additional Information
Apgar May 6 - Oct. 17	\$15.00	192	Yes	Yes	Yes	The largest 25 sites have a maximum parking space of 40’. Primitive camping may be available beyond listed dates.
Avalanche June 10 - Sept. 6	\$15.00	86	Yes	Yes	Yes	The largest 50 sites have a maximum parking space of 26’.
Bowman Lake May 13 - Sept.15	\$12.00	48				Accessible only by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping may be available beyond listed dates.
Cut Bank May 30 - Sept. 26	\$12.00	14				Accessible only by dirt road, large units not recommended.
Fish Creek June 1 - Sept. 6	\$17.00*	178	Yes	Yes	Yes	The largest 18 sites have a maximum parking space of 35’. 62 additional sites will accommodate up to 27’.
Kintla Lake May 13 - Sept.15	\$12.00	13				Accessible only by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping may be available beyond listed dates.
Logging Creek July 1 - Sept. 6	\$12.00	7				Accessible only by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping may be available beyond listed dates.
Many Glacier May 27 - Sept. 26	\$15.00	109	Yes	Yes	Yes	The largest 13 sites have a maximum parking space of 35’. Primitive camping may be available beyond listed dates.
Quartz Creek July 1 - Sept. 6	\$12.00	7				Accessible only by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping may be available beyond listed dates.
Rising Sun May 27 - Sept.19	\$15.00	83	Yes	Yes	Yes	The largest 10 sites have a maximum parking space of 25’.
Sprague Creek May 13 - Sept. 19	\$15.00	25	Yes		Yes	No towed units Some sites have a maximum parking space of 21’.
St. Mary May 27 - Sept. 26	\$17.00*	148	Yes	Yes	Yes	The largest 25 sites have a maximum parking space of 35’. Primitive camping may be available beyond listed dates.
Two Medicine May 27 - Sept. 19	\$15.00	99	Yes	Yes	Yes	The largest 13 sites have a maximum parking space of 32’. Primitive camping may be available beyond listed dates.
Camping is permitted only in designated campgrounds. *Fish Creek and St. Mary Campgrounds are reservable through the National Park Service Reservation System. Call 1-800-365-CAMP or visit http://reservations.nps.gov for reservation information.						

Hiking in Bear Country

Don’t Surprise Bears!

Bears will usually move out of the way if they hear people approaching, so make noise. Most bells are not enough. Calling out and clapping hands loudly at regular intervals are better ways to make your presence known. Hiking quietly endangers you, the bear, and other hikers.

Don’t Make Assumptions!

You can’t predict when and where bears might be encountered along a trail. People often assume they don’t have to make noise while hiking on a well-used trail. Some of the most frequently used trails in the park are surrounded by excellent bear habitat. People have been charged and injured by bears fleeing from silent hikers who unwittingly surprised them along the trail. Even if other hikers haven't seen bears along a trail

A bear constantly surprised by quiet hikers may become habituated to close human contact and less likely to avoid people. This sets up a dangerous situation for both visitors and bears.

section recently, don’t assume that bears aren’t there.

Don’t assume a bear’s hearing is any better than your own. Some trail conditions make it hard for bears to see, hear, or smell approaching hikers. Be particularly careful by streams, against the wind, or in dense vegetation. A blind corner or a rise in the trail also requires special attention.



Grizzly track

Never intentionally get close to a bear. Individual bears have their own personal space requirements, which vary depending on their mood. Each will react differently and their behavior can’t be predicted.

Don't Approach Bears!

Bears spend a lot of time eating, so avoid hiking in obvious feeding areas like berry patches, cow parsnip thickets, or fields of glacier lilies. Keep children close by. Hike in groups and avoid hiking early in the morning, late in the day, or after dark.

Never intentionally get close to a bear. Individual bears have their own personal space requirements, which vary depending on their mood. Each will react differently and its behavior can’t be predicted. All bears are dangerous and should be respected equally.



Brown colored black bear foraging on new growth in an area burned by the fires of 2003

Roadside Bears

It’s exciting to see bears up close, but we must act responsibly to keep them wild and healthy. If you see a bear, do not leave your vehicle – this creates a dangerous situation for you and the bear. It will also likely start a “bear jam” as other motorists follow your lead. “Bear jams” are hazardous to both people and bears as visibility is difficult and bears may feel threatened by the congestion. Bears along roads quickly become habituated to vehicles and people. When people stop for a better look or to take a photograph, these bears become even bolder and may approach cars or people. Eventually, someone will feed a bear, creating a very dangerous situation that may lead to human injury and the bear’s death. Please avoid the temptation to stop and get close to roadside bears – put bears first at Glacier National Park.

Camping & Bears

Odors attract bears. Our campground and developed areas can remain “unattractive” to bears if each visitor manages food and trash properly. Regulations require that all edibles (including pet food), food containers (empty or not) , and cookware (clean or not) be stored in a hard-sided vehicle or food locker when not in use, day or night.

- Keep a clean camp! Improperly stored or unattended food will likely result in confiscation of items and/or issuance of a Violation Notice.
- Inspect campsites for bear sign and for careless campers nearby. Please notify a park ranger of any potential problems that you may notice.
- Place all trash in bearproof containers.
- Pets, especially dogs, must be kept under physical restraint.
- Report all bear sightings to the nearest ranger or warden immediately.

For Your Safety

Rivers and Lakes

Use extreme caution near water. Swift, cold glacial streams and rivers, moss-covered rocks, and slippery logs all present dangers. Children, photographers, boaters, rafters, swimmers, and fishermen have fallen victim to these rapid, frigid streams and deep glacial lakes. Avoid wading in or fording swift streams. Never walk, play, or climb on slippery rocks and logs, especially around waterfalls. When boating, don’t stand up or lean over the side, and always wear a lifejacket.

Drowning

Sudden immersion in cold water (below 80° F, 27° C) may trigger the “mammalian diving reflex.” This reflex restricts blood from outlying areas of the body and routes it to vital organs like the heart, lungs, and brain. The colder the water, the younger the victim, and the quicker the rescue, the better the chance for survival. Some cold-water drowning victims have survived with no brain damage after being submerged for over 30 minutes.

Revival Procedure:

- Retrieve victim from water without endangering yourself.

- Prevent further body heat loss, but do not rewarm.
- Near-drowning victims may look dead. Don’t let this stop you from trying to revive them! If there is no pulse, start CPR regardless of the duration of submersion.
- Delayed symptoms may occur within 24 hours. Victims must be evaluated by a physician.

Hypothermia

Hypothermia, the “progressive physical collapse and reduced mental capacity resulting from the chilling of the inner core of the human body,” can occur even at temperatures above freezing. Temperatures can drop rapidly. Sudden mountain storms can turn a pleasant hike into a drenching, bitterly cold and life-threatening experience. People in poor physical condition or who are exhausted are particularly at risk.

Prevention

- Avoid hypothermia by using water-resistant clothing before you become wet.
- Wear clothing that wicks moisture away.
- Minimize wind exposure and if your clothes become wet, replace them.

- Avoid sweating by dressing in layers, rather than in a single bulky garment.
- Pack a sweater, warm hat, and raingear for any hike.

Warning Signs

- Uncontrolled shivering, slow or slurred speech, memory lapses and incoherence, lack of coordination such as immobile or fumbling hands, stumbling, a lurching gait, drowsiness, and exhaustion.

Immediate Treatment

- Seek shelter from weather and get the victim into dry clothes.
- Give warm non-alcoholic drinks.
- Build a fire and keep victim awake.
- Strip victim and yourself, and get into sleeping bag making skin-to-skin contact.
- If victim is semi-conscious or worse, get professional help immediately.

Giardia

Giardiasis is caused by a parasite (*Giardia lamblia*) found in lakes and streams. Persistent, severe diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and nausea are the symptoms of this disease. If you experience any symptoms, contact a physician. When hiking, carry water from one of the park’s

treated water systems. If you plan to camp in the backcountry, follow recommendations received with your permit. Bring water to a boil or use an approved filter.

Watch Your Step Mountainous Terrain

Many accidents occur when people fall after stepping off trails or roadsides, or by venturing onto very steep slopes. Stay on designated trails and don’t go beyond protective fencing or guard rails. Supervise children closely in such areas. At upper elevations, trails should be followed carefully, noting directions given by trail signs and markers.

Snow and Ice

Snowfields and glaciers present serious hazards. Snowbridges may conceal deep crevasses on glaciers or large hidden cavities under snowfields, and collapse under the weight of an unsuspecting hiker. Don't slide on snowbanks. People often lose control and slide into rocks or trees. Exercise caution around any snowfield.

If You Encounter a Bear

What Do I Do if I Run Into a Bear?

A COMMONLY ASKED QUESTION IS “What do I do if I run into a bear?” There is no easy answer. Like people, bears react differently to each situation. The best thing you can do is to make sure you have read all the suggestions for hiking and camping in bear country and follow them. Avoid encounters by being alert and making noise.

Bears may appear tolerant of people and then attack without warning. A bear’s body language can help determine its mood. In general, bears show agitation by swaying their heads, huffing, and clacking their teeth. Lowered head and laid-back ears also indicate aggression. Bears may stand on their hind legs or approach to get a better view, but these actions are not necessarily signs of aggression. The bear may not have identified you as a person and is unable to smell or hear you from a distance.

Bear Attacks

The vast majority of bear attacks have occurred because people have surprised a bear. In this type of situation the bear may attack as a defensive maneuver.

In rare cases, bears may attack at night or after stalking people. It can be very serious, because it often means the bear is looking for food and preying on you.

If you are attacked at night or if you feel you have been stalked and attacked as prey, try to escape. If you cannot escape or if the bear follows, use pepper spray, or shout and try to intimidate the bear with a branch or rock. Do whatever it takes to let the bear know you are not easy prey.

- If you surprise a bear, here are a few guidelines to follow that may help:
- Talk quietly or not at all; the time to make loud noise is before you encounter a bear. Try to detour around the bear if possible.
 - Do not run! Back away slowly, but stop if it seems to agitate the bear.
 - Try to assume a nonthreatening posture. Turn sideways, or bend at the knees to appear smaller.
 - Use peripheral vision. Bears may interpret direct eye contact as threatening.
 - Drop something (not food) to distract the bear. Keep your pack on for protection in case of an attack.
 - If a bear attacks and you have pepper spray, use it!
 - If the bear makes contact, protect your chest and abdomen by falling to the ground on your stomach, or assuming a fetal position to reduce the severity of an attack. Cover the back of your neck with your hands. Do not move until you are certain the bear has left.



Bears can be found anywhere within Glacier National Park

For Your Safety

Wildlife Hazards

Glacier provides a wonderful opportunity to view animals in their natural setting. Along with this opportunity comes a special obligation for park visitors. With just a little planning and forethought, visitors can help ensure the survival of a threatened or endangered species.

Always enjoy wildlife from the safety of your car or from a safe distance. Feeding, harassing, or molesting wildlife is strictly prohibited and subject to fine.

Bears, mountain lions, goats, deer, or any other species of wildlife can present a real and painful threat, especially females with young.

Mountain Lions

A glimpse of one of these magnificent cats would be a vacation highlight, but you need to take precautions to protect you and your children from an accidental encounter. Don’t hike alone. Make noise to avoid surprising a lion and keep children close to you at all times. If you do encounter a lion, do not run. Talk calmly, avert your gaze, stand tall, and back away. **Unlike with bears, if attack seems imminent, act aggressively. Do not crouch and do not turn away.** Lions may be scared away by being struck with rocks or sticks, or by being kicked or hit.

Lions are primarily nocturnal, but they have attacked in broad daylight. They rarely prey on humans, but such behavior occasionally does occur. Children and small adults are particularly vulnerable. Report all mountain lion encounters immediately!

What Kind of Bear is That?

Grizzly Bear Color	Range from blond to nearly black, sometimes have silver-tipped guard hairs that give them a “grizzled” appearance.
Physical Features	Grizzly bears often have a dished-in face and a large hump of heavy muscle above the shoulders. Their claws are around four inches (10 cm) long.
	
Black Bear Color	Color is not a reliable indicator of species. Contrary to their name black bears also come in brown, cinnamon, and blond.
Physical Features	Facial profile is straighter from tip of nose to ears, without the dished-in look. Lack the hump of a grizzly and have shorter claws,
	
A fed bear is a dead bear! Bears that obtain human food may have to be destroyed. Don’t leave any food, packs, or garbage unattended, even for a few minutes.	

Pepper Spray

THIS AEROSOL PEPPER DERIVATIVE triggers temporarily incapacitating discomfort in bears. It is a non-toxic and non-lethal means of deterring bears.

There have been cases where pepper spray apparently repelled aggressive or attacking bears and accounts where it has not worked as well as expected. Factors influencing effectiveness include distance, wind, rainy weather, temperature extremes, and product shelf life.

If you decide to carry spray, use it only in situations where aggressive bear behavior justifies its use. Pepper spray is intended to be sprayed into the face of an oncom-

ing bear. It is not intended to act as a repellent. Do not spray gear or your camp with pepper spray.

Under no circumstances should pepper spray create a false sense of security or serve as a substitute for standard safety precautions in bear country.

Be aware that you may not be able to cross the U.S./Canada border with some brands of pepper spray. Canadian Customs will allow the importations of USEPA-approved bear spray into Canada. Specifications state that the bear spray must have USEPA on the label.

Medical Services

If you are injured or suddenly become ill while visiting the parks, please contact a warden or ranger for information and assistance.

Montana Hospitals & Clinics

- Northern Rockies Medical Center
802-2nd St. E., Cut Bank, MT
406-873-2251
- Kalispell Regional Medical Center
310 Sunny View Lane, Kalispell, MT
406-752-5111
- North Valley Hospital
Highway 93 South, Whitefish, MT
406-863-2501
- Teton Medical Center
915 4 NW, Choteau, MT
406-466-5763

Avoid rodent infested areas. Camp away from possible rodent burrows or shelters (garbage dumps and woodpiles), and keep food in rodent-proof containers. To prevent the spread of dust in the air, spray the affected areas with a water and bleach solution (1½ cups bleach to one gallon of water).

Now That I’m Here, What Do I Do?

A Drive Through

A summer drive across the Going-to-the-Sun Road will take about two to three hours driving time. Please take a few minutes to stop a time or two and enjoy one of the most magnificent mountain roads in the world. Wayside exhibits highlight the natural and cultural features seen along the route. Food service is available at Rising Sun, Lake McDonald Lodge, and Apgar.



Going-to-the-Sun Mountain

One Full Day

If you have a full day to spend, plan on exploring the Going-to-the-Sun Road in depth. Three nature trails along the route offer different experiences within the span of a few miles.

TRAIL OF THE CEDARS

Towering cedar trees dwarf visitors and create a dark and moist environment filled with shade-loving ferns. This trail is one of two wheelchair-accessible trails in the park. The area can be very crowded at mid-day. From the halfway point of the trail, a 2-mile spur leads to Avalanche Lake. This popular destination is a dramatic example of the power of glaciers to sculpt the landscape.

HIDDEN LAKE NATURE TRAIL

This trail leads visitors to an alpine wonderland. Snow lingers well into summer. Carpets of subalpine flowers cover the mountainsides as soon as the snow melts. The view of Hidden Lake and the surrounding mountains is unforgettable. Visit

Logan Pass late in the day or early in the morning for the best lighting conditions and to avoid the crowds. Watch for mountain goats along the trail.

SUN POINT NATURE TRAIL

The windblown slopes above St. Mary Lake offer spectacular views of the Continental Divide in the distance and the sparkling lake below. This somewhat uncrowded part of the park provides a restfull escape. Baring Falls, at the end of the trail, is a highlight. For a longer hike continue on to St. Mary and Virginia Falls.

If you don’t feel like hiking the nature trails, hop on a boat for a different perspective on the park. Guided boat cruises are offered on Lake McDonald and St. Mary Lake. A mid-day cruise offers views unavailable from the park roads and can be a good way to avoid the daytime crowds.

Park Regulations

- It is your responsibility to know and respect park regulations. Violations are punishable by fines up to \$500.00 and/or six months in jail. Park regulations are strictly enforced.
- Pets must be on a leash, and are not permitted on trails or anywhere off maintained roadways.
 - Feeding or disturbing any wildlife is prohibited.
 - It is illegal to remove any natural or cultural features including plants, rocks, mushrooms, artifacts, driftwood, or antlers.
 - Open containers of alcohol in a motor vehicle are prohibited.
 - All food and utensils must be properly stored to protect wildlife.
 - Hunting and firearms are not allowed in Glacier.
 - The standard park fishing season is from the third Saturday in May through November 30, with some exceptions. Obtain Glacier’s current *Fishing Regulations* prior to fishing.

Other One-Day Trips

MANY GLACIER

This area in the northeastern corner of the park is often referred to as the heart of Glacier. Boat rides, horseback riding, and great hiking are all found here. Three excellent all-day hikes are the Iceberg Lake, Cracker Lake, and Grinnell Glacier trails. Roughly 10-12 miles each, these moderately strenuous hikes bring visitors to unmatched subalpine scenery.

For shorter hikes, Grinnell Lake, Red Rock Falls, and the Swiftcurrent Nature Trail are good choices. Guided boat trips and horseback riding are also available.

TWO MEDICINE

Most visitors miss Two Medicine. Those who find it are rewarded with some of the best scenic hiking to be found. Trails to Scenic Point, Cobalt Lake, Aster Park, and Old Man Lake are all excellent. Guided boat trips on Two Medicine Lake make No Name Lake, Upper Two Medicine Lake, and Twin Falls easy family trips.

Don’t miss Running Eagle Falls. Site of the park’s newest wheelchair-accessible nature trail, this area highlights Native American use of plants, and the spiritual importance of this site to the neighboring Blackfeet Tribe.

THE NORTH FORK

The adventurous visitor, with a high clearance vehicle, might enjoy a trip to the northwest corner of Glacier. Forests of lodgepole and ponderosa pine give way to vistas created by recent forest fires in several locations. The regrowth in the different fire locations is a textbook example of forest succession. Wildflowers should be especially nice along parts of this road for the next few years. Allow all day to drive to and from Kintla and Bowman Lakes along the rough dirt roads in the area. Be sure to pack a lunch! The only services in this area are offered outside the park in Polebridge.

Kodak - A Proud Partner

Some of the park’s interpretive programs and publications have been enhanced by a donation of photographic supplies from Kodak, one of the Proud Partners of America’s National Parks.



Beautiful Logging Lake in the North Fork

Native America Speaks - A New Initiative



Blackfoot tipis on the shore of St. Mary Lake

This summer, you may notice a new Blackfeet tipi standing tall outside the St. Mary Visitor Center. This tipi represents a new phase in the long and successful *Native America Speaks* program at Glacier National Park. For more than two decades, the *Native America Speaks* program has sponsored Blackfeet and Salish-Kootenai speakers and performers as part of the summer interpretive program in the park. These very popular programs have provided an educational bridge between park visitors and local Native cultures, offering a Native perspective about Glacier National Park resources and history.

This summer, the National Park Service and the Glacier Natural History Association embark on a major enhancement of *Native America Speaks* that will unfold in four steps. These include fund-raising to support future enhancements, the development of a tipi encampment and cultural demonstrations, the renovation of the St. Mary Visitor Center interior exhibits focusing on the Native way of knowing about Glacier National Park, and the construction of an outdoor dancing and performance arbor.

Blackfeet Drumming and Dancing with Ray Croff and Joe McKay, and Jack Gladstone’s *Legends of Glacier*, have been two of the most popular of Glacier’s interpretive programs for many years. In addition to direct support from the Glacier Natural History Association, these two long-time Blackfeet participants in *Native America Speaks* will contribute all proceeds from their program ticket sales to the new initiative. Tickets for the *Blackfeet Drumming and Dancing* and Jack’s *Legends of Glacier* will be available on the days of their performances. Please see the *Glacier Explorer* for details on program locations and times.

Please stop by the tipi for more information about this exciting new program and be sure to take in one of the many Native America Speaks programs offered throughout the park this summer.

The success of the overall project will also rely on donations from individuals. Costs for each phase of the project will be great, so the generosity of people interested in preserving and sharing the cultural heritage of Glacier National Park will be critical. If you wish to contribute to this continuing legacy, please see a sales associate at any of our visitor center bookstores.





“ As part of a Canada-wide system of national parks, Waterton Lakes represents the southern Rocky Mountains natural region - where “the Mountains Meet the Prairie.”

Shaped by wind, fire, and water, Waterton remains for all time a place of spectacular natural beauty - a Canadian legacy of mountains, lakes, prairies, forests, alpine meadows and wildlife.”

Scenic Drives and Attractions

THE ENTRANCE ROAD

These 8 kilometres (5 miles) provide magnificent views that beautifully illustrate the park's theme, "where the mountains meet the prairie."

Colourful prairie flowers and grasses, and the glittering blue chain of the Waterton Lakes are set against a mountain backdrop. The sight of the historic Prince of Wales Hotel National Historic Site, on a knoll above the lakes, indicates you will soon arrive at our lakeside townsite.

THE AKAMINA PARKWAY

This route begins near the townsite and runs for 16km (10 miles) along the Cameron Valley. Points of interest include the site of western Canada's first producing oil well, the Oil City site, and scenic Cameron Lake.

THE RED ROCK PARKWAY

Red Rock Parkway meanders over rolling prairie and through the Blakiston Valley. It ends at the strikingly coloured rocks and cascades of Red Rock Canyon, a distance of 15km (9 miles). The drive features views of magnificent mountains, including Mt. Blakiston, the park's highest peak.

THE CHIEF MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY

The Chief Mountain Highway is the primary route between Waterton Lakes and Glacier National Parks. The highway climbs from the grasslands near Maskinonge Lake to a viewpoint giving a magnificent vista of the Front Range of the Rockies and Waterton Valley. Enroute to the border crossing, the road traverses fields and forests, dotted with wetlands created by Crooked Creek.



Arrowleaf Balsamroot



Entering Waterton Lakes National Park

CAMERON FALLS

Located in the townsite, this picturesque waterfall is created as Cameron Creek falls into Waterton Valley.

THE BISON PADDOCK

The Bison Paddock, near the north entrance to the park off Highway 6, features a small herd of plains bison, maintained to commemorate the larger herds that once roamed freely in this area. The bison can be seen while driving a narrow road through the paddock. Please do not leave your vehicles. The road is not suitable for vehicles with trailers.

THE MASKINONGE LAKE

The park’s diversity of habitats are home to a great variety of birds; over 250 species have been identified in Waterton. The Maskinonge area, located near the Park Entrance, is particularly rich in bird life.

WILDLIFE AND WILDFLOWERS

Bears, deer, elk, and bighorn sheep can be seen throughout the park, particularly in prairie areas. Sheep and deer frequent the townsite. Fall is probably the best time for wildlife watching. The larger animals come down from their summer ranges and waterfowl are on their migratory routes through the park.

Wildflowers can be seen in the park at almost any season except winter. In spring and early summer, prairie wildflower displays are particularly rich. In late summer and early fall, wildflowers are blooming at the higher elevations.

Camping and Hiking

AUTO CAMPING

Waterton’s three campgrounds provide almost 400 campsites.

- The Townsite Campground has 238 sites, including 95 fully-serviced. Fees vary depending on the service provided. Fires permitted in picnic shelter stoves.
- The Crandell Campground has 129 semi-serviced sites, and is located 6km down the Red Rock Parkway.
- Belly River Campground, located on the Chief Mountain Highway, has 24 unserviced sites. Reservations can be made in advance for the group sites at Belly River. Call (403) 859-2224 for information.

BACKCOUNTRY CAMPING

An overnight wilderness pass is mandatory and available from the Visitor Reception Centre. A per-person fee is charged for those 16 years and older. Passes are issued up to 24 hours in advance on a first-come, first-served basis. Some wilderness sites will be available through advance reservations, according to established guidelines. Call (403) 859-5133. A quota system for wilderness campground use and group size is applied to control use, minimize impact on the land, and maximize your wilderness experience. Waterton's nine designated wilderness campgrounds offer dry toilets and surface water supply. Some have facilities for horses.

HIKING THE TRAILS

There are 200km (120 miles) of trails in Waterton Lakes National Park. They range in difficulty from a short stroll to steep treks of several days duration. Trails are provided for a variety of users, including hikers, horse riders, and bicyclists. Watch for information signs at the trail head for the type of use permitted. Trails in Waterton also lead to extensive trail systems in Montana's Glacier National Park and in British Columbia's Akamina-Kishenina Provincial Park.



Carthew-Alderson Trail



Bighorn Sheep

Park Regulations

- Leave rocks, fossils, horns, antlers, wildflowers, nests, and other natural and historic objects undisturbed so that others may discover and enjoy them. Removal of such objects is subject to fines.
- It is unlawful to feed, entice, or touch park wildlife.
 - Pets must remain on a leash at all times while in the park. Pets, on a leash, are allowed on trails in Waterton Lakes National Park.
 - Camping is permitted only in designated areas, as marked by signs.
 - Motorcyclists must wear a helmet.
 - Collection of dead or downed wood is not allowed.
 - A national park fishing permit is required in Canada’s National Parks.

Waterton Lakes National Park Services and Activities

Lodging

The Aspen Village Inn 1-(888) 859-8669 • Bayshore Inn & Convention Centre (403) 859-2211 • Crandell Mountain Lodge (403) 859-2288 • El Cortez Motel (403) 859-2366 • Kilmorey Lodge 1-(888) 859-8669 • Northland Lodge (403) 859-2353, off-season (403) 653-4275 • Prince of Wales Hotel - in Canada phone (403) 236-3400; in U.S. (406) 892-2525 • Stanley Hotel (403) 859-2335 • Waterton Glacier Suites (403) 859-2004 • The Waterton Lakes Lodge (403) 859-2151 or 1-(888) 985-6343

Private Campgrounds

Crooked Creek Campground (403) 653-1100 • Great Canadian Barn Dance (403) 626-3407 • Payne Lake Campground • Waterton Riverside Campground (403) 653-2888 • Waterton Springs Campground (403) 859-2247

Other Services Include:

• Clothing and gift shops, bookstores, movie rentals, liquor stores • a variety of cafes, restaurants, lounges and dining rooms • sporting supplies and hardware • two service stations • boat tours, bike and boat rentals • hiking tours, a horse riding facility • four churches • cash machines • art galleries • a movie theatre, health and recreation centre, 18-hole golf course, tennis court, ball diamond and playgrounds.

For Additional Information

Contact Park Headquarters at: The Waterton Lakes Visitor Centre Waterton Lakes National Park Box 50 Waterton Park, Alberta T0K 2M0 Phone (403) 859-5133 or visit Waterton Lakes National Park on the internet at: www.pc.gc.ca/waterton

Services and Facilities



Apgar	Lodging	Village Inn Motel Apgar Village Lodge	May 21 - Oct. 1 May 6 - Oct. 2	Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-888-5632 for same day reservations Call 406-888-5484 for reservations
	Food Service	Eddie's Restaurant	June 6 - Sept. 25	Breakfast, lunch, and dinner
	Campstore/Gift Shops	Eddie's Campstore The Cedar Tree Schoolhouse Gifts Montana House of Gifts	June 6 - Sept. 25 May 14 - Oct. 15 May 14 - Oct. 24 May 1 - Nov. 30	
	Boat Rentals	Glacier Park Boat Co.	May 28 - Sept. 6*	Rowboats, canoes, kayaks, 10hp motorboats, and fishing equipment rentals - *Not open May 31 through June 3
Lake McDonald	Lodging	Lake McDonald Lodge	May 28 - Oct. 1	Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-888-5431 for same day reservations
	Food Service	Russell's Fireside Dining Room	May 28 - Oct. 2	Lake McDonald Lodge - breakfast, lunch, and dinner
		Jammer Joe's Grill & Pizzaria	June 5 - Sept. 6	Lunch and dinner
		Stockade Lounge	May 28 - Oct. 1	Lake McDonald Lodge - 11:30am to midnight
	Campstore/Gift Shops	Lodge Campstore Lodge Gift Shop	May 28 - Oct. 2 May 28 - Oct. 2	Groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts Lake McDonald Lodge
	Scenic Boat Tours	Glacier Park Boat Co.	May 28 - Sept. 23	Narrated tours of Lake McDonald - 1 hour cruise at 10:00am, 1:30pm, 3:30pm, and 7:00pm - July and August 5:30pm cruise with beverage service - Call 406-888-5727 for details
	Boat Rentals	Glacier Park Boat Co.	May 28 - Sept. 23	9:00am to 8:00pm - rowboats and 8hp motorboats. Check location for schedule after Labor Day
Many Glacier	Horseback Rides	Lake McDonald Corral	May 28 - Sept. 12	Call 406-888-5121 for schedule and information
	Lodging	Many Glacier Hotel Swiftcurrent Motor Inn	June 15 - Sept. 17 June 10 - Sept. 17	Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-732-4411 for same day reservations Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-732-5531 for same day reservations
	Food Service	Ptarmigan Dining Room Swiss Lounge Italian Garden Ristorante	June 15 - Sept. 18 June 15 - Sept. 17 June 10 - Sept. 18	Many Glacier Hotel - breakfast, lunch, and dinner Many Glacier Hotel - 11:30am to midnight Breakfast, lunch, and dinner
	Campstore/Gift Shops	Swiftcurrent Campstore Hotel Gift Shop	June 10 - Sept. 18 June 15 - Sept. 18	Groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts Many Glacier Hotel
	Scenic Boat Tours	Glacier Park Boat Co.	June 16 - Sept. 17	Narrated tours of Swiftcurrent and Josephine Lakes - 1 hour and 15 minute cruises at 9:00am, 11:00am, 2:00pm, and 4:00pm - July and August additional 1:00pm & 3:00pm cruise - Guided walk to Grinnell Lake available on the 9:00am and 2:00pm cruise. Snow conditions permitting, an 8:30am cruise and guided hike to Grinnell Glacier is offered. Call 406-732-4480 for details
Rising Sun	Boat Rentals	Glacier Park Boat Co.	June 16 - Sept. 17	8:30am to 8:00pm - rowboats, canoes, and kayaks
	Horseback Rides	Many Glacier Corral	June 4 - Sept. 5	Call 406-732-4203 for schedule and information
	Laundry and Showers	Swiftcurrent Motor Inn	June 10 - Sept. 18	Purchase tokens at the campstore or front desk
	Lodging	Rising Sun Motor Inn	June 18 - Sept. 17	Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-732-5523 for same day reservations
	Food Service	Two Dog Flats Grill	June 18 - Sept. 18	Breakfast, lunch, and dinner
Two Medicine	Campstore/Gift Shops	Rising Sun Motor Inn	June 18 - Sept. 18	Groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts
	Scenic Boat Tours	Glacier Park Boat Co.	June 19 - Sept. 5	Narrated tours of St. Mary Lake - 1 hour and 30 minute cruises at 9:00am, 11:00am, 2:00pm, and 4:00pm 1 hour evening cruise at 6:30pm - Guided walk to St. Mary Falls available on the 2:00pm and 9:00am cruises Call 406-732-4430 for details
	Showers	Rising Sun Motor Inn	June 18 - Sept. 18	Purchase tokens at the campstore or front desk
	Campstore/Gift Shops	Two Medicine Campstore	May 28 - Sept. 5	Gifts, self-serve convenience food, groceries, fishing tackle, camping supplies, and firewood
	Scenic Boat Tours	Glacier Park Boat Co.	June 15 - Sept. 5	Narrated tours of Two Medicine Lake - 45 minute cruises at 10:30am, 1:00pm, 3:00pm, and 5:00pm Starting July 1 additional "Hiker's Express" at 9:00am - Guided walks to Twin Falls available on the 1:00pm and 3:00pm cruises - Call 406-226-4467 for details
Other Services	Boat Rentals	Glacier Park Boat Co.	June 15 - Sept. 5	8:00am to 8:00pm - rowboats, canoes, kayaks, and boats with electric motors
	Backcountry Lodging <i>(only accessible by trail - reservations are required)</i>	Belton Chalets Inc. •Granite Park Chalet •Sperry Chalet	July 1 - Sept. 11 July 10 - Sept. 11	Granite Park Chalet provides rustic accommodations that include rooms, beds, and a common kitchen. Guests provide their own sleeping bag, water, food, and cooking utensils. Optional bed linen service is available. Sperry Chalet offers full service rustic overnight accommodations and full meal service, in a wilderness setting. For reservations at either Granite Park or Sperry Chalets, call 1-888-345-2649. You may also visit thier websites at www.graniteparkchalet.com and www.sperrychalet.com .
	Backpacking & Hiking	Glacier Wilderness Guides		Guided day hikes and backpacking trips into Glacier's backcountry for one to seven days - custom guide service trips available - Camping equipment available for rent at their West Glacier office Call 406-387-5555 or 800-521-RAFT for reservations and information - http://www.glacierguides.com
	Bus Tours	Sun Tours	May 15 - Oct. 15	Interpretive tours highlighting Blackfeet culture and history relating to Glacier National Park's natural features. Tours begin from East Glacier, St. Mary, and Rising Sun Call 1-800-786-9220 or 406-226-9220 for reservations and information
		Glacier Park Inc.,	May 23 - Oct. 1	Tours between park lodges as well as Two Medicine, East Glacier, West Glacier, Waterton, and St. Mary Call 406-892-2525 for reservations and schedule information
	Shuttle Service	Glacier Park Inc.,	July 1 - Sept. 6	Daily service between West Glacier and Many Glacier starting at 7:30am Eastside shuttle between East Glacier and Waterton with stops in between. Also connects with Hiker's Shuttle to westside. Call 406-892-2525 for schedule information
	Cash Machines			Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) are available at Apgar, Lake McDonald Lodge, Many Glacier, St. Mary, East Glacier, Rising Sun, Swiftcurrent, and West Glacier
Worship Services	Christian Ministry Interdenominational			
	Headquarters Community Building Apgar Campground Amphitheater Fish Creek Campground Amphitheater Lake McDonald Lodge Auditorium Avalanche Campground Amphitheater Many Glacier Campground Amphitheater Many Glacier Hotel Rising Sun Campground Amphitheater St. Mary Campground Amphitheater Two Medicine Campground Amphitheater East Glacier Park Lodge	Sundays - 10:00am Sundays - 8:30am & 6:00pm Sundays - 8:30am & 6:00pm Sundays - 9:00am & 6:00pm Sundays - 8:30am & 6:00pm Sundays - 8:30am & 6:00pm Sundays - 9:30am & 6:00pm Sundays - 8:30am & 6:00pm Sundays - 8:30am & 6:00pm Sundays - 8:30am & 6:00pm Sundays - 9:00am		
		Roman Catholic		
		Apgar Campground Amphitheater Catholic Mass		Saturdays - 6:30pm - June 4 through September 3
		Lake McDonald Lodge Catholic Communion Service		Saturdays - 7:00pm - June 11 through August 27
		Services are generally held from early June through Labor Day. Early and late summer visitors should check at visitor centers for exact dates.		

Checking the Pulse of the Peace Park

The goal of a long term monitoring program is to allow park managers to track the health of park ecosystems ... what is their status? is there a trend? is it going up or down? The answers are a critical element in caring for our parks.

Monitoring is used to assess the results of management and restoration efforts, provide an early warning of threats, and offer a basis for identifying and understanding change in natural systems characterized by complexity, variability, and surprises.

While both parks have been conducting some monitoring, we are going back to basics to ensure that we design effective programs. There is neither the funding nor the time to monitor every species or ecosystem in the Peace Park, so we have to select representatives that are

useful indicators of change. We have been holding workshops to determine what models best explain park ecosystems, what indicators or vital signs we should monitor, and what we should be measuring. Peace Park managers and biologists in Waterton Lakes and Glacier are working within separate networks in their own countries, but are also working closely together to ensure that the monitoring programs will be compatible.

If our results show a declining population of a certain species, what should we do? Typically, this will trigger research to determine what is causing the downward trend, followed by decisions on what action to take.

One example of long-term monitoring and its usefulness is Waterton’s tracking of the presence or absence of amphibians

at 20 sites in the park. Since 1997, no northern leopard frogs were observed and a search of park records showed that none had been seen since 1980. This triggered an intensive survey of the park. Still, none were found. We are now gathering more habitat information and are planning to reintroduce the species.

One of the most important issues in Glacier is air pollution. Air quality data collection in the park began in 1970. This program has shown that the Park is not isolated from the by-products of an urban and industrial society. Today, Glacier continues to monitor for pollution and visibility by collecting data on dry deposition, wet deposition, fluoride, mercury, and causes and sources of pollutants which reduce visibility.



Mule deer



Deepwater sculpin

Overlooked Treasures

The variety of life in the International Peace Park comes in many shapes and sizes. Visitors are usually most interested in the big, well known animals such as elk, bears and mountain goats, and these have been the focus for many researchers as well. Nevertheless, a healthy Peace Park also includes many animals that are less obvious because of their size or location. It is just as important for park staff to learn more about these lesser known species. Here are a couple of examples of research which is underway now on two intriguing species thought to be relicts of the Ice Age.

Senior Research Scientist Bonnie Ellis from the University of Montana’s Flathead Lake Biological Station recently completed a study of a rare mollusk, the Rocky Mountain capshell limpet in Glacier’s Lost Lake. This is the first research on this limpet since its discovery there forty years ago. Currently, this tiny animal is known only from 17 separate localities, all in North America. Although the capsell is fairly abundant in this lake, it is very sensitive to swimmers and waders who can easily crush its fragile shell. Because of this, park managers have

instituted a ban on swimming and wading in Lost Lake to protect the species. Another interesting finding is that the Rocky Mountain capshell is most closely related to another capshell found in Siberia’s Lake Baikal.

The deepwater sculpin lurks in the coldest, deepest parts of the Waterton Lakes. Deepwater sculpin are members of a large family of fish, over 300 species, which are mostly found in salty waters. These rarely seen fish have likely been isolated at the extreme southern portion of their range since the end of the Pleistocene glaciation, so little is known about their ecology. Biologists from the University of Manitoba and the University of Lethbridge began some preliminary research on these fish in the Upper Waterton Lake during the summer of 2004 which included live trapping and collection of tissue for DNA work. Preliminary findings indicate that the population is healthy and genetically unique/diverse.



“The International” on Waterton Lake approaching the international boundary



Looking north to Canada across Waterton Lake from Goat Haunt Overlook

International Peace Park Hike

Waterton-Glacier became the world’s first International Peace Park in 1932. Join us in celebrating more than seventy years of friendship and cooperative management by participating in an International Peace Park Hike. These special hikes are held every Wednesday and Saturday in July and August. Starting at 10 a.m. from the Bertha Lake trailhead in Waterton Lakes National

Park, Alberta, this 14 km (8.7 mi) hike along Upper Waterton Lake is jointly led by Canadian and American park interpreters.

Learn about Waterton-Glacier’s three international designations and take part in a peace & friendship ceremony as you cross the International Boundary on your way to Goat Haunt in Glacier National Park, Montana. Return to Waterton via boat. A fee is charged for the return boat trip and advance reservations are recommended. The boat will have you back to the Waterton townsite dock by 6 p.m. Each hike is limited to 35 people, so you must pre-register at either the Visitor Information Centre in Waterton (403-859-5133) or at the St. Mary Visitor Center (406-732-7750) in Glacier. Reservations are only accepted for the next scheduled hike (open on Saturday for Wednesday hikes; open on Wednesday for Saturday hikes).

Come Prepared

- Bring a lunch, water, rain gear, jacket, hat.
- Wear sturdy footwear.
- The trail is not difficult, but you will be hiking most of the day.
- Pets are not permitted.



Park staff regularly work together

